

Instructions to authors of papers submitted to *Alytes*

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SCOPE AND CONTENTS

Alytes, International Journal of Batrachology, publishes original papers in English, French or Spanish, in any discipline of biology dealing with amphibians: systematics, morphology, anatomy, genetics, development, ethology, ecology, life history, population biology, conservation, parasitology, paleontology, biogeography, phylogeny, evolution, etc. The interest of the journal *Alytes* is focused on batrachology, i.e. on the study of amphibians as such: papers submitted to the journal should bring interesting information in this respect. Studies using these animals as merely material or as a model for experimental research that could as well have been carried out on other organisms are not appropriate for publication in *Alytes*. Besides articles and notes reporting results of original research, consideration is given to publication of synthetic review articles, book reviews, comments and replies, and of papers including original high quality illustrations (such as colour or black and white photographs), showing beautiful or rare species, interesting behaviours, etc.

One of the current scientific priorities is the inventory of living species of our planet, many of which have not yet been discovered or studied although they may be threatened with extinction in the next years or decades as a consequence of the destruction or extreme modification by humans of many natural ecosystems, particularly, but not only, in tropical regions. This inventory work is a fundamental prerequisite for most other works of comparative biology, including phylogenetic analysis or the study of evolutionary patterns and processes, as well as for any scientific approach to problems of conservation biology. This work requires the publication of high quality scientific descriptions and illustrations of biological taxa at various stages of development. *Alytes* therefore strongly encourages the submission of detailed descriptive and well illustrated papers dealing with the morphology, anatomy and development of amphibians (adults and larvae). In many cases, recognition of a new taxon is possible only through a revision, at least partial, of the group where it belongs: *Alytes* also welcomes the publication of taxonomic revisions, including long papers.

Considering that free, uncensored expression of divergent opinions plays a major role in scientific progress, *Alytes* encourages submission of stimulating papers presenting personal opinions, new or unconventional ideas, or discussing methods, results, interpretations or opinions previously published, in *Alytes* or elsewhere, by other authors.

Length of the paper is not by itself a criterion for acceptance or refusal of a paper in *Alytes*: short notes as well as long papers are considered equally, provided that the length of the paper is appropriate, given its scientific content. All papers, including short notes, should be preceded by an English abstract.

Submission of a manuscript to *Alytes* implies that it has not been published previously and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. Copyright of all material published in *Alytes* (text, tables and figures) belongs to the International Society for the Study and Conservation of Amphibians (ISSCA), rightful owner of the title *Alytes* and publisher of the journal. Contributors need not be members of ISSCA or subscribers to *Alytes*, but they should realize that publication costs are paid by membership dues and subscriptions to the journal. They are therefore strongly encouraged to subscribe.

According to the ISSCA Statutes (ANONYMOUS, 1994: 63), members of this association should "behave in a responsible manner, according to ethics of respect for all living beings, for the fauna, for the flora, and for the environment in general, in particular they should refrain from making unwarranted collections or introductions of amphibians in nature". In works submitted for publication to *Alytes*, permanent removal of organisms from natural populations and their use for research, sometimes including their killing, should be justified for the purpose of advancing scientific knowledge and should not be merely a routine procedure.

In *Alytes*, the terms "herpetology" and "batrachology" should preferably be used in the sense proposed for them by GOLLMANN (1992). Other uses are also possible, but should be defined in the text first.

FORMAT OF MANUSCRIPT

GENERAL FORMAT AND LANGUAGE

Before preparing a manuscript for *Alytes*, contributors should examine the most recent issue of the journal for details on format and read carefully the present paper. For questions not specifically addressed here, they are encouraged to refer to general textbooks dealing with scientific style and format (e.g., HUTH et al., 1994) or with typographical rules (e.g., ANONYMOUS, 1993). Before sending the manuscript to *Alytes*, they should use the *Author Checklist* provided below (tab. 6) to check that the format of the manuscript is good.

The manuscript should be typewritten or printed double-spaced, with wide margins, on one side of the sheet. The text should not be justified, and words should never be divided at the right margin of lines. In the journal, the Editors of *Alytes* will avoid dividing words at the right margin, but when this is necessary they will care for the hyphen to be

put according to the grammatical rules of the language of the paper, for divisions of English words, the standard followed in *Alytes* is that of the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (SUMMERS, 1995).

All pages should be numbered, including tables and figures, and marked with the (first) author's name and the date of submission of the manuscript. In case of subsequent submission of a revised version, all pages and figures should be relabelled with the new date of submission, even when changes to the original manuscript were minimal.

Language used in the manuscript should be grammatically correct and as concise as possible. French and Spanish should fit the standard rules of these languages in their respective original countries. As for the English language, both the British and American standards can be used (e.g., "behaviour" or "behavior"), but the standard chosen should be consistent throughout the manuscript; in case of discrepancy, the Editors will select one of the two standards.

For positioning of quotation marks in relation to other punctuation marks, *Alytes* follows the British and French styles, summarized by the maxim: "Place punctuation according to sense" (see e.g. HUTH et al., 1994: 180-181). This means that, if an extract ends with a point or exclamation or interrogation sign, that point should be included before the closing quotation mark, but not otherwise. For the same reason of respect of sense, except in specific cases, use of the comma before "and" or "or" at the end of a list is not recommended, as these coordinators play the same grammatical role as a comma (see e.g.: QUIRK et al., 1980: 1065; PROCTER, 1995: 268). However, this is only a recommendation, as it is clear that the comma "is the most flexible of all punctuation marks" and "has eluded grammarians' attempts to categorize its uses satisfactorily" (QUIRK et al., 1980: 1058).

TITLE PAGE

Any manuscript submitted to *Alytes* should start with a title page, including all relevant general information about the paper: (1) exact title, authorship, address(es) of author(s); (2) address for correspondence regarding this manuscript, number of pages, of plates and of figures. If the paper is published, all information under (1), preceded with the complete bibliographic reference of the paper (*Alytes*, year of publication, volume, issue, pages), will appear on top of its first page, where it can immediately be found by librarians and readers. Information under (2) will be useful to the Editors to process the manuscript.

Running titles and lists of key words need not be provided, as these are not used in *Alytes*.

TITLE

The title should be as short as possible and should describe adequately the contents of the paper. It should be typewritten in lower case, except for initials that must be printed in capitals for grammatical or nomenclatural reasons (see below).

If a series of papers dealing with the same question is anticipated, rather than use numbers, it is recommended to use titles consisting of two parts separated by a colon: the first part will be common to all papers of the series and the second part (subsidiary title) will be different in each paper. Numbering of the papers of such a series is acceptable in *Alytes* only if the whole series is to be published in this journal.

It is recommended that titles of papers include reference to the taxonomic group(s) studied. As all papers published in *Alytes* concern amphibians, the name Amphibia should be omitted in this taxonomic reference, which should be presented using commas and not colons to separate names of decreasing hierarchical levels: e.g., "(Gymnophiona, Typhlonectidae)", "(Leptodactylidae, Telmatobiinae)", "(Salamandridae, genera *Salamandra* and *Mertensiella*)".

Names of new taxa described in the paper should not be mentioned in the title (see below).

AUTHORSHIP

Authorship of a manuscript should be restricted to those who actually took part in the work. Honorary authorship is not acceptable. General guidance or direction, sponsorship, technical advice or other forms of assistance can be recognized under *Acknowledgements*. Any multiple-author manuscript submitted should be accompanied by a letter signed by all authors stating that each has read the manuscript and accepts responsibility for the contents.

The title should be followed by the name(s) and address(es) of author(s). In case of multiple authorship, names should be matched to addresses by asterisks: *, **, ***. The entire address should be written in the language of the author's country, except for the name of the country itself, which should be in the language of the paper: e.g., "Spain" in a paper in English, "Espagne" in French, "España" in Spanish. In case a work was carried out in a laboratory different from that of the current address of the author(s), this earlier address should be given in a footnote.

ABSTRACT AND SUMMARY

Whatever the language used in the paper, the manuscript should start with an English abstract. The abstract should state the major points of the paper as clearly and concisely as possible. It should particularly emphasize new or unusual results or ideas. It should consist of a single paragraph and should not include abbreviations, citations of bibliographic references or of figures and tables in the manuscript.

Names of new taxa described in the paper should not be mentioned in the abstract (see below).

At the end of the paper, a summary should be given in one or several other languages, including either French or Spanish. In papers written in English, this summary may be slightly longer than the English abstract.

SECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT

The manuscript should preferably be organized according to the following sections: abstract, introduction, material(s) and methods, abbreviations, results, discussion, conclusion, French or Spanish summary, acknowledgements, literature cited, appendices. Sections (as listed above) and possible subsections should not be numbered. The hierarchy of subsections within sections should be limited to a low number of levels, preferably no more than three. Section headings should be centered, whereas those of subsections should be indented. All headings should be typewritten in lower case, except for initials that must be printed in capitals for grammatical or nomenclatural reasons (see below).

ABBREVIATIONS, UNITS AND NUMERALS

Tables 1-3 provide a list of standard abbreviations and symbols that should be used in *Alytes*. Please note that some abbreviations are italicized, while others are not, and that none includes dots. All other abbreviations should follow if possible usual standards in scientific literature, and should be defined in a special section or table of the manuscript. As acknowledged by all major dictionaries (e.g., PROCTER, 1995: 12; THOMPSON, 1995: 13), the term "acronym" designates an abbreviation formed of the initial letters of several words and *pronounced as a word*, such as NATO, AIDS or ISSCA: therefore this term should not be used to designate abbreviations that must be spelled out and cannot be pronounced as a single word, such as most Museum or measurement abbreviations. In such abbreviations, letters should not be separated by dots (e.g., "MNHN", not "M.N.H.N."). Signs, symbols or characters that cannot be typed with the printing equipment used by author(s) should be added by hand on every occurrence in each copy of the manuscript.

In text or in legends, a sentence should never start with an abbreviation.

Weights and measures should follow the International System of Units (SI). Table 4 gives the standard abbreviations for the most common of these units, which should be used in text, tables and figures. Please note that none is italicized and that none includes dots. Unusual units should be defined before their first use. Measurements should be given in figures which are consistent with the degree of accuracy obtainable.

Numbers one to nine should be spelled out, unless they precede units or are part of a series of numbers: e.g., "3 mm", "3 to 4 days", "3-4 days". Numbers of 10 or larger should be given as Arabic numerals except at the beginning of a sentence. Numbers up to four digits should be written in one block: e.g., "1948", "6500". In numbers with five or more digits, a space should be used to separate thousands from hundreds, in order to avoid confusion between the English style on one hand (where comma is used) and the French and Spanish styles on the other (where dot is used): e.g., "35 637", "350 000", "12 000 000". Dates should be given by day, month and year: e.g., "11 February 1960", "11 Feb. 1960" or "11.II.1960". Times of day (24-hour clock) can be written either as "17 h 00" or as "17.00 h". Decimals should not be given naked: e.g., "0.5", not ".5".

Tab. 1. - Various standard abbreviations and symbols to be used in text, plates and figure legends in *Alytes*.

Abbreviation or symbol	Meaning	Abbreviation or symbol	Meaning
ad	adult	ppm	parts per million
<i>D</i>	Mahalanobis distance	Prof	Professor
<i>df</i>	degrees of freedom	<i>r</i>	coefficient of correlation
DNA	desoxyribonucleic acid	RNA	ribonucleic acid
Dr	Doctor	S	south
E	east	<i>s</i>	standard deviation
F ₁	first generation offspring	<i>s_e</i>	standard error of the mean
<i>H</i>	standard value of Kruskal-Wallis test	SE	southeast
<i>H</i> ₀	null hypothesis	SEM	scanning electron microscopy
HL	head length ¹	SO	sud-ouest
HW	head width	sub	subadult
im	imago ²	SVL	snout-vent length
ind	individual	SW	southwest
juv	juvenile	<i>t</i>	standard value of Student <i>t</i> test
ln	natural logarithm	tad	tadpole
log	base 10 logarithm	TL	tibia length
<i>M</i>	median	<i>U</i>	standard value of Mann-Whitney <i>U</i> test
<i>max</i>	maximum	<i>V</i>	variation coefficient
<i>min</i>	minimum	W	west
<i>n</i>	sample size	<i>x</i>	mean
<i>N</i>	population size	Σ	sum
N	north	χ^2	standard value of chi-square test
N°	number	*	significant (<i>P</i> < 0.05)
NE	northeast	**	highly significant (<i>P</i> < 0.01)
NO	nord-ouest	***	very highly significant (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
<i>ns</i>	not significant (<i>P</i> > 0.05)	%	per cent
NW	northwest	‰	per thousand
O	ouest	♂	male
<i>P</i>	probability of wrongly rejecting the null hypothesis (significance level)	♀	female
pH	hydrogen ion activity		
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy		

1 Preferably measured on side of head (see e.g. LIU, 1950: 19)

2 International term for "just metamorphosed amphibian" (see DUBOIS, 1978)

Tab. 2. - Standard abbreviations for 20 associations, organizations and countries, to be used in text, plates and figure legends in *Alytes*.

Abbreviation	Meaning
AHA	Asociación Herpetológica Argentina
AHE	Asociación Herpetológica Española
ASIH	American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists
BHS	British Herpetological Society
DAPTF	Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force
DGHT	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Herpetologie und Terrarienkunde
EU	European Union
ICZN	International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
ISSCA	International Society for the Study and Conservation of Amphibians
IUCN	World Conservation Union
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ÖGH	Österreichische Gesellschaft für Herpetologie
SEH	Societas Europaea Herpetologica
SHF	Société Herpétologique de France
SSAR	Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles
UK	United Kingdom
UNO	United Nations Organization
USA	United States of America
WCH	World Congress of Herpetology
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

CAPITALS

In the headings, subheadings, text, tables, and figure captions, the use of capital letters as initials should be limited to situations where this is strictly compulsory for nomenclatural or grammatical reasons: Latin scientific names above the species level, names of months and days in English (e.g., "September", "Saturday"), names of persons, countries, standard or official geographic names, nouns in titles of books, periodicals, papers or chapters when cited in the text (but not in the list of references: see below), nouns and adjectives in titles of institutions when cited in the text (e.g., "Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris"), etc. Descriptive geographic adjectives such as "south", "southern", "central", "lower", etc. should not start with a capital except when they are included in standard or official administrative names of countries or regions: e.g., "New South Wales", "South Africa", "Northern Frontier Province", "Central Province", "Hautes Alpes". Vernacular or common names of taxa (e.g., "anurans", "brown frogs", "ranids"), names of anatomical structures (e.g., "keratodont", "canthus rostralis") or of scientific disciplines (e.g., "zoology", "herpetology", "genetics") should not start with a capital.

Tab. 3. - Standard abbreviations for 30 herpetological Museum collections, to be used in text, plates and figure legends in *Alytes*.

Abbreviation	Meaning
AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York, USA
ANSP	Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA
BMNH	Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
CAS	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA
CIB	Chengdu Institute of Biology, Academia Sinica, Chengdu, Sichuan, China
CVULA	Colección de Vertebrados de la Universidad de Los Andes, Mérida, Venezuela
FML	Fundación Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA
KU	Museum of Natural History, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA
LACM	Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, California, USA
MACN	Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales Bernardino Rivadavia, Buenos Aires, Argentina
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland
MNCN	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
MNRJ	Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
MSNG	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale Giacomo Doria, Genova, Italy
MVZ	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, USA
MZUSP	Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria
RMNH	Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands
ROM	Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada
SMF	Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany
UIMNH	Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, USA
UMMZ	Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA
ZFMK	Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany
ZIL	Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersburg, Russia
ZMB	Zoologisches Museum an der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany
ZSI	Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, India

Tab 4 - Standard abbreviations for measurement units to be used in text, plates and figure legends in *Alytes*

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
cm	centimetre	mm	millimetre
d	day	mo	month
g	gramme	ms	millisecond (time)
h	hour	My	million years
ha	hectare	n	chromosome number
Hz	hertz	nm	nanometre (10^{-9} m)
J	joule	s	second (time)
kg	kilogramme	V	volt
kHz	kilohertz	W	watt
km	kilometre	y	year
l	litre	μ m	micrometre (10^{-6} m)
m	metre	°C	degree Celsius
mg	milligramme	°	degree (angle)
min	minute (time)	'	minute (angle)
ml	millilitre	"	second (angle)

Names of authors of cited literature, as well as names of persons mentioned in the acknowledgements, should be typed in capital letters (preferably small capitals), both in text and in figure and table legends, and in the list of references. On the other hand, authors' names following Latin scientific names, in parentheses if necessary, should be typed in lower-case letters, followed by a comma and the date: e.g., "*Rana temporaria* Linnaeus, 1758"; "*Bufo bufo* (Linnaeus, 1758)". The same rule should be followed for persons' names that are included in standard experimental or statistical equipments, procedures or methods: e.g., "Petri dish", "Ringer solution", "Feulgen reaction", "Lincoln-Petersen index", "Mahalanobis distance", "Mann-Whitney *U* test".

ITALICS

Parts of the text that are meant to be finally printed *in italics* should be typed underlined or printed *in italics*. Italics should be used for scientific names of the genus and species groups, for new or newly defined scientific terms, for some anatomical names (e.g., names of muscles), for titles of books, periodicals, papers or chapters, and for emphasis on particular terms or sentences. They should not be used for Latin or other foreign terms or abbreviations of common use or "that are now considered standard English in science" (HUTH et al., 1994: 170), such as "e.g.", "i.e.", "etc.", "et al.", "s. str.", "a priori", "vice versa", "hoc loco", "in vivo", "canthus rostralis" or "sp. nov."

FOOTNOTES

The use of footnotes is not encouraged in *Alytes*. They may however be used to clarify tables, and in the text when this is clearly the best solution to briefly present information that does not belong in the text but is nevertheless useful to the understanding of the latter. Footnotes should be numbered in Arabic numbers (1, 2, 3...) from the beginning to the end of the paper.

SPECIMENS, TAXONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

SPECIMENS

Papers based on animals killed for the purpose of research should indicate the exact location and catalogue numbers of voucher specimens and, when appropriate, information on collecting permits and licenses.

Holotypes of newly described taxa, and if possible all other studied specimens, should be deposited in internationally recognized scientific institutions, preferably in Museums, as these institutions have the duty to provide specimens with permanent storage and care, and to make them available for study to the international scientific community. Table 3 provides a list of abbreviations that should be used in *Alytes* to designate some major herpetological Museum collections in the world; abbreviations used for other collections should be defined in the paper (see above).

TAXONOMIC ACCOUNTS

To be acceptable in *Alytes*, any paper proposing description of new taxa should include clear evidence that a thorough investigation of related taxa has been carried out.

Species or subspecies taxonomic accounts should be organized following subsections such as: synonymy, holotype, paratypes, type locality, etymology of name, diagnosis, description, variation, measurements, coloration, comparisons, phylogeny, natural history, distribution, comments. Genus or subgenus taxonomic accounts should be organized following subsections such as: synonymy, type species (with its mode of designation), etymology of name, species content, diagnosis, variation, comparisons, phylogeny, natural history, distribution, comments. *Mention of type species of genera should always be accompanied by precise information on their mode of designation.*

Synonymies presented, when justified, at the head of taxonomic accounts, should preferably be limited to lists of genuine synonyms (sensu SMITH & SMITH, 1973) and of new combinations and subsequent spellings. They should preferably not include chresonyms (SMITH & SMITH, 1973), or, if these are given, they should be presented in such a way as

to be clearly identified and distinguished from true synonyms, e.g., by use of a colon between the scientific name and the name of the (first) author of reference. The mathematical symbol "=" is not appropriate to designate synonymies and should never be used in this context. Instead, sentences like "*Hyla viridis* Laurenti, 1768 (subjective junior synonym of *Rana arborea* Linnaeus, 1758)" should be used.

Descriptions of specimens should mention their sex and age class (e.g., tadpole, imago, juvenile, subadult, adult). In descriptions, it is strongly recommended to include measurements, at least the four following standard ones: SVL, HW, HL and TL (see tab. 1). Other measurements not mentioned in tab. 1 should be defined in the paper.

Descriptions should be written in a homogeneous manner. In a given paper, a choice should be made by the author(s) between telegraphic style ("Head wider than long") or complete sentences with verbs ("The head is wider than long"). If possible, telegraphic style should be chosen. If several taxa are described in the same paper, their descriptions should follow exactly the same format, possibly with numbered subdivisions.

In order to facilitate comparisons between different works, standard descriptive methods, terms, formulae or stage tables, when available, should be used: e.g., DUBOIS's (1978) major developmental stages for amphibians, GOSNER's (1960) developmental table for tadpoles, DUBOIS's (1995) format for the presentation of tadpole keratodont formulae, or MYERS & DUELLMAN's (1982) format for the presentation of webbing formulae.

NOMENCLATURE

For all nomenclatural matters, the rules of the most recent edition of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (ANONYMOUS, 1985; cited below as "the Code") should be strictly followed. Particular attention will be paid by the Editors to the fact that scientific names used in papers published in *Alytes* are the valid ones according to the Code, even if they are not the "usual" ones. In particular, family-group names, as well as species-group and genus-group names, should follow the Rule of Priority, except for specific rulings by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

The inclusion of the author's name in citing the name of a taxon is primarily intended for the purpose of helping the search for literature and information: "It is not, as many detractors would have it, merely to promote the reputation of a scientist or simply an egotistical exercise. The value of knowing the author's name so as to be able to track down the original reference (...) is much more important than merely knowing who the person responsible for the name is. There is, as yet, no other effective way to keep track of authors, publication dates and to trace the original references." (NG, 1994: 509). With the help of the *Zoological Record*, knowledge of the author's name and of the date is usually sufficient to find the reference of the original description of a taxon. However such a search is much more difficult when only the author's name, but not the date, is given. Therefore, in all parts of manuscripts submitted to *Alytes*, scientific names of taxa should be mentioned either followed by their complete authorship information, i.e. their complete (not abbreviated) author's name and their date (either in parentheses or not, according to the Code), or without both, but never with the author's name without the date: e.g., "*Rana*

catesbeiana Shaw, 1802" or "*Rana catesbeiana*", not "*Rana catesbeiana* Shaw"; "*Hyla arborea* (Linnaeus, 1758)" or "*Hyla arborea*", not "*Hyla arborea* (L.)"; "*Eleutherodactylus* Duméril & Bibron, 1841" or "*Eleutherodactylus*", not "*Eleutherodactylus* D. B."; "*Ranidae* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814" or "*Ranidae*", not "*Ranidae* Rafinesque".

The Latin name of any species-group taxon or of any new combination should be written in full at least once, on the occasion of its first occurrence in the paper. If subsequently the same taxon is mentioned a high number of times, the generic name should be replaced by its initial; the same rule may apply to the specific name of subspecies. Such a use of shortened names is not necessary in papers where scientific names are mentioned only a small number of times.

When proposing new scientific names, author(s) should pay close attention to checking that these names are not preoccupied. New names should be formed according to the rules and recommendations of the *Code*, and should, as far as possible, be simple, short and euphonious. Authors are encouraged to use their imagination to propose new, original names, rather than always using common epithets which have already been applied to many animal species (e.g., "*viridis*", "*rugosus*", "*major*", "*vulgaris*", "*montanus*", "*occidentalis*", "*sinensis*"). For species-group names based on geographic terms, attention of authors is drawn to the possibility to use local names in any language placed in apposition to the generic name, which is often shorter, more euphonious and more original than constant use of the suffixes "*-ensis*" or "*-icus*": e.g., "*Rana diuata* Brown & Alcalá, 1977"; "*Ranaxalus gundia* Dubois, 1986"; "*Aubria masako* Ohler & Kazadi, 1990".

The name of a new taxon described in the paper should not appear before the heading of the section devoted to the description of the taxon, so that there can be no doubt or disagreement among subsequent authors as to the page to be cited as first page of appearance of the new name.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Both in the paper and in the addresses of authors in the title page, geographic names of countries should be given in the language of the paper: e.g., "Germany" in a paper in English, "Allemagne" in French, "Alemania" in Spanish, never "Deutschland". The same is true for international geographic units, such as seas, lakes, rivers, mountains: e.g., in a paper in English, "Amazon Basin", "Indian Ocean", "Rhine", "Alps". In contrast, names of provinces, districts, towns, rivers, lakes, mountains, etc., entirely included within a country, should be given in the (or one of the) official language(s) of this country, not in the language of the paper: e.g., "Wien", not "Vienna"; "Massif Central", not "Central Massif"; "Castilla", not "Castile". However, generic geographic terms such as "mountain", "river", "lake", should be given in the language of the paper: e.g., in a paper in English, "Borjomi canyon", "lake Dreibrüdersee", "Samothraki island", "Thévenon pond", "Masako forest". *Special care should be taken to ensure that geographic words are correctly spelled in their original languages, including accents (e.g., "é", "í", "à", "ê") and other diacritic marks such as tilde ("ñ"), diaeresis ("ü") or cedilla ("ç").*

Localities of study and/or collection of specimens should be referred to as precisely as possible, preferably giving their latitude and longitude (in relation to Greenwich meridian) and their altitude above sea level (in metres). Distances should be given in metres or kilometres: e.g., "Masako forest, near Batubongena village, 15 km from centre of Kisangani on the ancient road to Buta, Zaire". As different atlases and maps often give slightly different latitudes, longitudes or altitudes for the same locality, it is recommended to provide, in the *Literature Cited*, references of the documents used to find the coordinates of localities given in the paper. If altitude and/or position was/were determined directly in the field, e.g. by use of an altimeter or a Global Positioning System (GPS), rather than on a map, this should be stated in the *Material(s) and Methods* section of the paper.

FIGURES, TABLES AND APPENDICES

FIGURES

Alytes encourages the publication of high quality figures (photographs, drawings, graphs, etc.) illustrating the major points of a paper. A good figure may often be more informative and convincing than long descriptions or discussions. To be acceptable in *Alytes*, figures should be of good quality and should clearly show the character to be depicted or the results of experimental work to be illustrated.

Each figure ("figure" in English and French; "figura" in Spanish) should be planned to accommodate reduction and to occupy, *together with its legend*, no more than the maximum height and width of the printed portion of a page in *Alytes* (13 × 18.5 cm). Originals of figures submitted should not exceed 21 × 29.7 cm. The size of the lettering should ensure its legibility after reduction. Optimum reproduction is achieved by reducing slightly the size of the figures during the process of publication.

Figures should include a scale of magnification, dimension or distance where appropriate. This should appear as a scale bar on the figure itself, not only in the legend. All axes of graphs should be labelled. If letters or numbers are used in the figure, these should not be handwritten, but printed or transferred. Abbreviations in figures should follow the conventions given above and should be defined either in the text or in the figure legend.

Several figures or subfigures can be labelled and mounted on Bristol board to produce a single plate that will occupy, with its legend, a full page of the journal. Subfigures of a composite figure should be lettered in lower case (a, b, c...). It is suggested to protect figures, in particular photographs mounted as plates, by a transparent overlay, e.g., tracing paper; any areas of particular interest or importance on a photograph may be outlined in pencil on the overlay for the guidance of the printer.

Figure legends should be intelligible without reference to the text. Legends of figures showing specimens or parts of specimens should include information about the actual

specimen shown (collection number of specimen, date of collecting or of photograph, etc.). Legends of figures should not appear on the figures themselves. They should be grouped and presented double-spaced on separate sheet(s).

Figures should be numbered in Arabic numerals in the order of their first mention in the text. In the text, figures should be referred to in an abbreviated form (e.g., "fig. 2"), except at the beginning of a sentence in English (e.g., "Figure 4 shows..."). Several figures should be cited using "fig.", not "figs.": e.g., "fig. 4-5". If several figures or subfigures are assembled on a plate (see above), they will always be referred to by their individual numbers (e.g., "fig. 3", "fig. 7a"; not "pl. III, fig. 3"), and plates will not be numbered as such (in *Alytes*, pages occupied by plates are numbered just like standard pages of the journal).

The top, bottom or back of each figure or plate should be labelled in pencil with the (first) author's name, the figure number and its date of submission.

TABLES

Alytes encourages the publication of complete tables of original data, that can be used by subsequent authors for further analysis or critical reevaluation, rather than simply providing results of statistical tests, phylogenetic analyses, etc.

Tables should be as clear and simple as possible, and should avoid the unnecessary multiplication of columns and lines. During the preparation of tables in text processing, tabulations, rather than simple spaces, should be used to separate columns.

Each table ("table" in English; "tableau" in French; "tabla" in Spanish) should be typed or printed, double-spaced, on a separate sheet, together with its legend. Table legends should be intelligible without reference to the text. Abbreviations in tables should follow the conventions given above and should be defined in the text or in the table legend.

Tables should be numbered in Arabic numerals in the order of their first citation in the text. In the text, tables should be referred to in an abbreviated form (e.g., "tab. 2"), except at the beginning of a sentence in English (e.g., "Table 4 shows..."). Several tables should be cited using "tab.", not "tabs.": e.g., "tab. 4-5".

APPENDICES

As far as possible, contributors should avoid the use of appendices in manuscripts submitted to *Alytes*. In many cases, data that are sometimes provided in appendices can be presented as in-text tables. Only very long tables (more than two pages, e.g. giving details of original data), or very specific discussions of technical or other questions that would unnecessarily make the text unwieldy, should be placed in an appendix ("appendix" in English; "appendice" in French; "apéndice" in Spanish).

Appendices should be labelled in Arabic numbers in the order of their first citation in text. In the text, appendices should be referred to in an abbreviated form (e.g., "app.

2" in English and French; "ap. 2" in Spanish), except at the beginning of a sentence in English (e.g., "Appendix 4 shows..."). Several appendices should be cited using "app", not "apps.": e.g., "app. 4-5".

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Authors are particularly urged to ensure that bibliographical details are accurate. *Correct references are the responsibility of the author(s)*. This implies that, as far as possible, all cited references should have been checked personally by the author(s), not copied from other sources. When this is impossible, the reference should be followed by the mention "[Not seen]", possibly followed by reference to the source used (see example below).

CITATION IN TEXT

In the text (including synonymies of systematic accounts, figure legends and tables), bibliographic references should be referred to by the name of the author(s), written in capital letters, followed by the *actual* date of publication of the work: e.g., "GÜNTHER, 1859"; "GRAF & POLLS PELAZ, 1989"; "INGER et al, 1984b"; "ANONYMOUS, 1993". References such as "GÜNTHER, '1858' (1859)" should not be used: if the date that is printed in the publication itself is not the actual date of publication, this should simply appear in the full reference given in the list of references (see below). Papers with two authors should be referred to in the text by their names, connected by the ampersand (sign "&", international for "and", "et", "y", "und", etc.). Papers with more than two authors should always be referred to by the first author's surname followed by "et al.". Strings of cited references dealing with the same question should be given in *chronological order of publication*, and not in alphabetical order of first authors. *Special care should be taken to ensure that all references mentioned in the text are included in the list of references, and vice versa.* Dates should match.

Two or more references by the same author(s), or having the same first author in case of more than two authors, and published in the same year, should be distinguished by adding, after the date, lower case, italicized letters (*a*, *b*, *c*...); if possible, these letters should be given in chronological order of publication. These lower case letters may be either connected by a hyphen (which points to all references from first to last including those not listed between them) or separated by commas (which points to those references only): e.g., "DUMÉRIL et al., 1854*a-c*" points to references appearing in the list of references under the letters *a*, *b* and *c*, while "DUMÉRIL et al., 1854*a,c*" points only to references appearing in the list of references under the letters *a* and *c*.

LIST OF REFERENCES

In the *Literature Cited*, references should be listed in alphabetical order of first author and presented as follows (see also the list of references at the end of this paper):

(1) For a paper in a periodical:

- ANONYMOUS, 1986. [Footnote]. *Bull. Mus natn Hist nat.*, "1985", (4), 7 (A) (4): 937.
- BOULENGER, G. A., 1892. - A synopsis of the tadpoles of the European batrachians. *Proc. zool. Soc. London*, 1891: 593-627, pl. 45-47. [Publication date according to DUNCAN, 1937].
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- DE L'ISLE, A., 1872. - De l'hybridation chez les amphibiens. *Ann. Sci. nat.*, (5), 17 (3): 1-24.
- DELAUGERRE, M. & DUBOIS, A., 1986. - La variation géographique et la variabilité intrapopulationnelle chez *Phyllodactylus europaeus* (Reptilia, Sauria, Gekkonidae). *Bull. Mus. natn Hist. nat.*, "1985", (4), 7 (A) (3): 709-736. [Publication date according to ANONYMOUS, 1986].
- DUMÉRIL, A., 1856. - Note sur les reptiles du Gabon. *Rev. Mag. Zool. pure appl.*, (2), 8 (8): 369-377; 8 (9): 417-424, 8 (10): 460-470; 8 (12): 553-562.
- DUNCAN, F. M., 1937. - On the dates of publication of the Society's *Proceedings*, 1859-1926. *Proc. zool. Soc. London*, 107 (A): 71-84.
- HARPER, F., 1940. - Some works of Bartram, Daudin, Latreille, and Sonnini, and their bearing upon North American herpetological nomenclature. *Am. Midl. Natur.*, 23 (3): 692-723.
- INGER, R. F., SHAFER, H. B., KOSHY, M. & BAKDE, R., 1984a. - A report on a collection of amphibians and reptiles from the Ponnudi, Kerala, South India. *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 81 (2): 406-427, pl. 1-3.
- 1984b. - A report on a collection of amphibians and reptiles from the Ponnudi, Kerala, South India. (Continued). *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 81 (3): 551-570, pl. 4-5.
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- SHERBORN, C. D., 1934. - Dates of publication of Catalogues of Natural History (post 1850) issued by the British Museum. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (10), 13 (74): 308-312.
- WILSON, A. C., MAXSON, L. R. & SARICH, V. M., 1974a. - Two types of molecular evolution: evidence from studies of interspecific hybridization. *Proc. natn. Acad. Sci. USA*, 71 (7): 2843-2847.
- WILSON, A. C., SARICH, V. M. & MAXSON, L. R., 1974b. - The importance of gene rearrangement in evolution: evidence from studies on rates of chromosomal, protein, and anatomical evolution. *Proc. natn. Acad. Sci. USA*, 71 (8): 3028-3030.

(2) For a book:

- ANONYMOUS, 1977. - *Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo Fen Sheng Dituji*. (Hanyua Pinyinban). Zhongguo Beijing, Ditu Chubanshe: [i-vii] + [i-ii] + 1-169, pl. 1-51.
- ANDERSON, J., 1879. - *Anatomical and zoological researches, comprising an account of the zoological results of the two expeditions to western Yunnan in 1868 and 1875 and monograph of the two cetacean genera Platanista and Orcella*. London, Quartch, "1878". Vol. 1: i-xxv + 1-985; vol. 2: pl. 1-81. [Publication date according to ZHAO & ADLER, 1993: 350].
- BLAIR, W. F., (ed.), 1972. - *Evolution in the genus Bufo*. Austin & London, Univ. Texas Press. i-viii + 1-459.
- DUELLMAN, W. E. & TRUEB, L., 1985. *Biology of amphibians* 1st edition. New York, McGraw-Hill, "1986": i-xix + 1-670. [Publication date according to ZHAO & ADLER, 1993: 188].

- FROST, D. R., (ed.), 1985. — *Amphibian species of the world*. Lawrence, Allen Press & Ass. Syst. Coll.: [i-iv] + i-v + 1-732.
- GÜNTHER, A., 1859. — *Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia in the collection of the British Museum*. London, Taylor & Francis, "1858": i-xvi + 1-160, pl. 1-12. [Publication date according to SHERBORN, 1934].
- NAKAMURA, K & UENO, S.-I., 1963. — [Japanese reptiles and amphibians in colour]. Osaka, Hoiku-sha: 1-214, pl. 1-42. [In Japanese]. [Not seen, cited according to MATSUI & HIKIDA, 1985].
- THORN, R., 1969. — *Les salamandres d'Europe, d'Asie et d'Afrique du Nord* Paris, Lechevalier, "1968": 1-376. [Publication date according to printing date mentioned in p. 377 of the book].
- YE, C., FEI, L., & HU, S., 1993. — [Rare and economic amphibians of China] Chengdu, Sichuan Publishing House of Science and Technology: [i-iii] + 1-2 + 1-2 + 1-7 + 1-412. [In Chinese].
- ZHAO, E.-M. & ADLER, K., 1993. — *Herpetology of China*. Oxford, Ohio, USA, SSAR: 1-522 + [i-v], pl. 1-48 + 1.

(3) For a chapter or a part of a book:

- BONAPARTE, C. L., 1838. — *Rana esculenta. Ranocchia verde*. In: C. L. BONAPARTE, *Iconografia della fauna italiana per le quattro classi degli animali vertebrati*, fasc. 22, Roma, Salviucci: puntata 117 [p. 199-202], pl. 79. [Publication date according to SALVADORI, 1888].
- DAUDIN, F. M., 1801. — La raine à verrues, *Hyla verrucosa*. In: C. S. SONNINI, XIV^e genre. Raine, *Hyla*. In: C. S. SONNINI & P. A. LATREILLE, *Histoire naturelle des reptiles*, tome 2, Paris, Deterville: 186. [Publication date and authorship according to HARPER, 1940].
- GRAF, J.-D. & POLLS PELAZ, M., 1989. — Evolutionary genetics of the *Rana esculenta* complex. In: R. M. DAWLEY & J. P. BOGART (ed.), *Evolution and ecology of unisexual vertebrates*, Albany, The New York State Museum: 289-302.
- GÜNTHER, R., 1985. — Ordnung Anura, Froschlurche. In: W.-E. ENGELMANN, J. FRITZSCHE, R. GÜNTHER & F. J. OBST, *Lurche und Kriechtiere Europas*, Leipzig & Radebeul, Neumann 113-184.
- LAURENT, R. F., 1986. — Sous-classe des Lissamphibiens (Lissamphibia). Systématique. In: P.-P. GRASSÉ & M. DELSOL (ed.), *Traité de zoologie*, tome 14, *Batraciens*, fasc. 1 B, Paris, Masson: 594-797.

(4) For a volume of a series:

- BOCQUET, C., GÉNÉRMONT, J. & LAMOTTE, M., (ed), 1977. — *Les problèmes de l'espèce dans le règne animal*. Tome 2 *Mém. Soc. zool. Fr.*, 39: 1-381.
- DUCROTAY DE BLAINVILLE, H. M., 1822. — *De l'organisation des animaux, ou principes d'anatomie comparée. Tome premier, contenant la morphologie et l'astéologie* Paris, Levrault: [i-iii] + i-ix + 1-574, 10 tab.
- DUMÉRIL, A.-M.-C., BIBRON, G. & DUMÉRIL, A., 1854a. — *Erpétologie générale ou histoire naturelle complète des reptiles*. Tome 7 (1). Paris, Roret: i-vii + [i-iv] + 1-xvi + 1-780.
- 1854b. — *Erpétologie générale ou histoire naturelle complète des reptiles* Tome 7 (2) Paris, Roret: i-xii + 781-1536.
- 1854c. — *Erpétologie générale ou histoire naturelle complète des reptiles*. Tome 9. Paris, Roret: i-xx + 1-440.
- GORHAM, S. W., 1966. — Liste der rezenten Amphibien und Reptilien. Ascaphidae, Leiopelmatidea [sic], Pipidae, Discoglossidae, Pelobatidae, Leptodactylidae, Rhinophrynidae. *Das Tierreich*, 85: i-xvi + 1-222.
- HOFFMANN, C. K., 1878. — Klassen und Ordnungen der Amphibien wissenschaftlich dargestellt in Wort und Bild. In: H. G. BRONN, *Die Klassen und Ordnungen des Tier-Reichs wissenschaftlich dargestellt in Wort und Bild*, Leipzig & Heidelberg, Winter, 6 (2): 1-726, pl. 1-42.
- LINNAEUS, C. A., 1767. — *Systema naturae per regna tria naturae, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis* Editio duodecima, reformata. Tomus 1, pars 2. Holmiae, Laurentii Salvii: 533-1327 + [i-xxxvii].

(5) For a report or a thesis:

- ANONYMOUS, 1987. *Essais des eaux. Détection en milieu aquatique de la génotoxicité d'une substance vis-à-vis de larves de batraciens (Pleurodeles waltl et Ambystoma mexicanum) Essai des micronoyaux*. Fascicule de Documentation AFNOR T90-325, Paris, Association Française de Normalisation. 1-12.
- LYNCH, J. D., 1969a. - *Program of the final public examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy* Lawrence, The University of Kansas: 1-4.
- 1969b - *Evolutionary relationships and osteology of the frog family Leptodactylidae*. PhD Thesis, Lawrence, The University of Kansas. 1-800
- OHLER, A. & PIERRON, E., 1991. - *Le peuplement de batraciens du glacier du Fort de Naisy (Bufo calamita, Triturus vulgaris, Triturus helveticus). composition, effectifs, activités. Rapport préliminaire*. Etampes, AALRAM: 1-11.

(6) For a meeting abstract.

- DUBOIS, A., 1988. - Taxa should have names. *Program and abstracts*, Combined Meetings of the Herpetologists' League, American Elasmobranch Society, Early Life History Section, AFS, SSAR, ASIH, celebrating the 75th anniversary of *Copeia*, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA, 24-29 June 1988: 86
- 1990. *Declining amphibian populations - a global phenomenon? Some preliminary comments*. Report distributed to participants of the workshop *Declining amphibian populations*, sponsored by the Board on Biology of the National Research Council, Irvine, California, USA, 19-20 February 1990: 1-7.

DETAILED FORMAT, CONVENTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Only publications with a finite number of identified authors should be cited under their names. Other publications, even if published under the name, acronym or abbreviation of a committee, an institute or any other collective body, should be cited, both in the text and in the references, as "ANONYMOUS" (see examples above and below). Except when the contrary is expressly required by their language, authors' surnames with a separated prefix (e.g., "DE", "LE", "VAN") should be cited, both in the text and in the references, with the prefix preceding the name (see example above).

Special care should be taken to ensure that all names and words in references are correctly spelled in their original languages, including accents (e.g., "á", "í", "ä", "è") and other diacritic marks such as tilde ("ñ"), diaeresis ("ü") or cedilla ("ç"). Titles of papers and books should be quoted exactly, even when they contain mistakes: in such cases, the mention "[sic]" may be added after the identified mistake (see example above)

Dates given for references should be the actual date of publication, i.e. of public distribution, not of writing or printing, of the book or periodical. This is of particular importance for publications containing new scientific names or nomenclatural acts. Actual publication dates may be ascertained using various kinds of evidence, including specialized publications, and this may be indicated at the end of the reference (see examples above and below)

When several editions of a book have been published, the reference should indicate which one was used by the author(s) of the manuscript. For books, reports and theses, city of publication should precede the name of publisher and *complete pagination should be*

given, including possible additional unnumbered pages at the beginning or end of the volume, which should be written in small Roman numbers and between square brackets: e.g., “[i-xix]”. In-text figures and plates included in the book pagination should not be mentioned. Plates having their own numbers should be cited using Arabic numbers (e.g., “pl. 1-88”), even when in fact they bear Roman numbers (e.g., “pl. I-LXXXVIII”) in the actual publication. Table 5 provides standard abbreviations that should be used in references for terms like “fascicule”, “figure”, or “plate”. Please note that they are not italicized, that they end with a dot, and that plural should not be indicated (e.g. by adding an “s” at their end or by doubling the abbreviation, e.g. “pp.”).

Titles of periodicals composed of one single word or two words linked by a hyphen should be given in full: e.g., “*Herpetologica*”, “*Amphibia-Reptilia*”. Abbreviations can be used for titles of periodicals composed of several separated words. In order to avoid having several distinct abbreviations for the same term (e.g., “*herp.*”, “*herpet.*” or “*herpetol.*” for “*herpetological*”), a list of common abbreviations that should be used for terms in titles of periodicals is provided in tab. 5. Please note that all are italicized and end with a dot. These abbreviations should not be used for other terms than those given in tab. 5. Other, less usual, abbreviations, should be clear, self-evident and non-ambiguous; in case of doubt or of possible confusion, words should not be abbreviated. Except those in tab. 5, very short terms should be given in full: e.g., “*Acta*”, “*New*”. Names of cities should not be abbreviated: e.g., “*London*”, “*San Francisco*”. In titles of periodicals including several words, nouns (or their abbreviations) should start with a capital letter, and adjectives (or their abbreviations) with a lower case letter, except for first word of title (e.g., “*Occ. Pap. Mus. nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas*”). Number of volume should always be given as a bold Arabic number (e.g., “**88**”), even when in fact it appears as a Roman number (e.g. “LXXXVIII”) in the actual publication. For a given periodical, series, volume, section, and number, should be referred to respectively in parentheses followed by a comma, in bold followed by a space, in parentheses followed by a space, and in parentheses followed by a colon: e.g., “(2), **14** (B) (3):”.

Works referred to in the *Literature Cited* should be either published or accepted for publication in an identified journal: in the latter case, they should be cited as “in press” both in the text and in the list of references. Papers either “in preparation” or “submitted” (but not yet accepted) should not appear in the *Literature Cited*: the corresponding work may be mentioned, if this is necessary, in the text as “unpublished” or “in preparation”. These terms should not be abbreviated, nor should phrases like “personal communication”, “unpublished results/data”, or other undefined terms. Personal observations or papers by other authors which have not yet appeared in print may be cited only when written authorization from the communicator is submitted with the manuscript.

Tab 5 - Standard abbreviations to be used in lists of references in *Alytes*. Most of these abbreviations can be used both for a noun (starting with a capital letter) and for an adjective (starting with a lower-case letter, except if first term of title). Besides, most of them can correspond to slightly different words according to the language of the publication and the word being in the masculine or feminine, in the singular or plural e.g., "Herp." can mean "Herpetology", "Herpétologie", "Herpetologia", etc.; "herp." can mean "herpetological", "herpetologique", "herpetológicos", "herpetológico", "herpetológica", "herpetológicos", "herpetológicas", etc. In the table below, only one spelling is given (usually the English noun) as an example. Proper terms can easily be deduced from the context (language of the publication, place in a series of abbreviations) Some of these abbreviations can be combined with other terms to produce longer abbreviations: e.g., "Biochem." for "Biochemistry", "Hydrobiol." for "Hydrobiology", "Naturwiss." for "Naturwissenschaft", "neotrop." for "neotropical", "southwest." for "southwestern"

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
ap.	apéndice(s)	<i>Bras. / bras.</i>	<i>Brasil</i>
app.	appendix/ce(s)	<i>brit</i>	<i>British</i>
ed.	editor(s)	<i>Bull.</i>	<i>Bulletin</i>
fasc.	fascicule(s)	<i>C. r.</i>	<i>Compte rendu</i>
fig.	figure(s)	<i>Cah.</i>	<i>Cahier</i>
lám.	lámina(s)	<i>Cal. / cal.</i>	<i>California</i>
n.s.	new series	<i>Can. / can.</i>	<i>Canada</i>
p.	page(s)	<i>caribb.</i>	<i>caribbean</i>
pl.	plate(s)	<i>Cat.</i>	<i>Catalogue</i>
réd.	rédacteur(s)	<i>cent.</i>	<i>central</i>
ser.	series	<i>Chem. / chem</i>	<i>Chemistry</i>
suppl.	supplement(s)	<i>Ci.</i>	<i>Ciencia</i>
tab.	table(s)	<i>Co.</i>	<i>County</i>
vol.	volume(s)	<i>Col</i>	<i>Coleoptera</i>
<i>Abh.</i>	<i>Abhandlung</i>	<i>Coll.</i>	<i>Collection</i>
<i>Abst</i>	<i>Abstract</i>	<i>comp.</i>	<i>comparative</i>
<i>Acad / acad</i>	<i>Academy</i>	<i>Conserv.</i>	<i>Conservation</i>
<i>Afr. / afr</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Contr.</i>	<i>Contribution</i>
<i>Ákad.</i>	<i>Akademie</i>	<i>Crust</i>	<i>Crustacea</i>
<i>Am. / am.</i>	<i>America</i>	<i>Cuad.</i>	<i>Cuaderno</i>
<i>An</i>	<i>Anales</i>	<i>Cyt. / cyt.</i>	<i>Cytology</i>
<i>Anat / anat.</i>	<i>Anatomy</i>	<i>Dep</i>	<i>Department</i>
<i>Anim / anum.</i>	<i>Animal</i>	<i>Dev / dev.</i>	<i>Development</i>
<i>Ann.</i>	<i>Annals</i>	<i>Dip.</i>	<i>Diptera</i>
<i>Anz</i>	<i>Anzeiger</i>	<i>Diss.</i>	<i>Dissertation</i>
<i>appl.</i>	<i>applied</i>	<i>Dtsch. / dtsch.</i>	<i>Deutschland</i>
<i>Ara</i>	<i>Arachnid</i>	<i>east.</i>	<i>eastern</i>
<i>Arch.</i>	<i>Archive</i>	<i>Ecol. / ecol.</i>	<i>Ecology</i>
<i>Arg / arg.</i>	<i>Argentina</i>	<i>Embr. / embr.</i>	<i>Embryology</i>
<i>Arth.</i>	<i>Arthropode</i>	<i>Endocr. / endocr.</i>	<i>Endocrinology</i>
<i>As / as.</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Ent. / ent.</i>	<i>Entomology</i>
<i>Asoc.</i>	<i>Asociación</i>	<i>Entw.</i>	<i>Entwicklung</i>
<i>Ass</i>	<i>Association</i>	<i>Env. / env.</i>	<i>Environment</i>
<i>Aust. / aust</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Esp. / esp.</i>	<i>España</i>
<i>Behav / behav.</i>	<i>Behaviour</i>	<i>Evol. / evol.</i>	<i>Evolution</i>
<i>Beitr.</i>	<i>Beitrag</i>	<i>exp.</i>	<i>experimental</i>
<i>Belg / belg.</i>	<i>Belgique</i>	<i>Fac.</i>	<i>Faculté</i>
<i>Ber</i>	<i>Bericht</i>	<i>Forsch</i>	<i>Forschung</i>
<i>Biol. / biol.</i>	<i>Biology</i>	<i>Fortschr.</i>	<i>Fortschritt</i>
<i>Bol</i>	<i>Boletin</i>	<i>Fr. / fr.</i>	<i>France</i>
<i>Boll.</i>	<i>Bolletino</i>	<i>gen.</i>	<i>general</i>
<i>Bot. / bot.</i>	<i>Botany</i>	<i>Genet. / genet.</i>	<i>Genetics</i>
		<i>Geogr. / geogr.</i>	<i>Geography</i>

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
<i>Geol.</i> / <i>geol.</i>	<i>Geology</i>	<i>occid.</i>	<i>occidental</i>
<i>Ges.</i>	<i>Gesellschaft</i>	<i>Ois.</i>	<i>Oiseau</i>
<i>Gesch.</i>	<i>Geschichte</i>	<i>Ökol.</i> / <i>ökol.</i>	<i>Ökologie</i>
<i>Giorn.</i>	<i>Giornale</i>	<i>ori.</i>	<i>oriental</i>
<i>hebdom.</i>	<i>hebdomadaire</i>	<i>Orn.</i> / <i>orn.</i>	<i>Ornithology</i>
<i>Helm.</i> / <i>helm.</i>	<i>Helminthology</i>	<i>Orth.</i>	<i>Orthoptera</i>
<i>Hem.</i>	<i>Hemiptera</i>	<i>Ost.</i> / <i>ost.</i>	<i>Osteology</i>
<i>Herp.</i> / <i>herp.</i>	<i>Herpetology</i>	<i>Ost.</i> / <i>öst.</i>	<i>Österreich</i>
<i>Hist.</i> / <i>hist.</i>	<i>History</i>	<i>Pap.</i>	<i>Paper</i>
<i>Histol.</i> / <i>histol.</i>	<i>Histology</i>	<i>Paras.</i> / <i>paras</i>	<i>Parasitology</i>
<i>Hym.</i>	<i>Hymenoptera</i>	<i>Path.</i> / <i>path.</i>	<i>Pathology</i>
<i>Ich.</i> / <i>ich.</i>	<i>Ichthyology</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Periodical</i>
<i>imp.</i>	<i>imperial</i>	<i>Phil.</i> / <i>phil.</i>	<i>Philosophy</i>
<i>Ind.</i> / <i>ind.</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>philom.</i>	<i>philomatique</i>
<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Information</i>	<i>Phys.</i> / <i>phys.</i>	<i>Physics</i>
<i>Ins.</i>	<i>Insecta</i>	<i>Physiol.</i> / <i>physiol.</i>	<i>Physiology</i>
<i>Inst.</i>	<i>Institut</i>	<i>Pol.</i>	<i>Poland</i>
<i>int.</i>	<i>international</i>	<i>Pop.</i> / <i>pop.</i>	<i>Population</i>
<i>It.</i> / <i>it.</i>	<i>Italia</i>	<i>preuss.</i>	<i>preussisch</i>
<i>J.</i>	<i>Journal</i>	<i>Proc.</i>	<i>Proceedings</i>
<i>Jap.</i> / <i>jap.</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Prot.</i> / <i>prot.</i>	<i>Pronstology</i>
<i>Jb.</i>	<i>Jahrbuch</i>	<i>Prov.</i> / <i>prov.</i>	<i>Province</i>
<i>kaus.</i>	<i>kaiserlich</i>	<i>Psych.</i> / <i>psych.</i>	<i>Psychology</i>
<i>königl.</i>	<i>königlich</i>	<i>Publ.</i>	<i>Publication</i>
<i>Lab.</i>	<i>Laboratory</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>quarterly</i>
<i>Lep.</i>	<i>Lepidoptera</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>Queensland</i>
<i>Linn.</i> / <i>linn.</i>	<i>Linnæan</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>royal</i>
<i>Mag.</i>	<i>Magazine</i>	<i>Rec.</i>	<i>Record</i>
<i>Mal.</i>	<i>Malacology</i>	<i>reg.</i>	<i>regionale</i>
<i>Mamm.</i>	<i>Mammalogy</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Report</i>
<i>Math.</i> / <i>math.</i>	<i>Mathematics</i>	<i>Repr.</i> / <i>repr.</i>	<i>Reproduction</i>
<i>Med.</i> / <i>med.</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Res.</i>	<i>Research</i>
<i>Meded.</i>	<i>Mededelungen</i>	<i>Rev.</i>	<i>Review</i>
<i>Mem.</i>	<i>Memoirs</i>	<i>Riv.</i>	<i>Rivista</i>
<i>mens.</i>	<i>mensuel</i>	<i>Sber.</i>	<i>Sitzungsbericht</i>
<i>Micr.</i> / <i>micr.</i>	<i>Microscopy</i>	<i>Sci.</i> / <i>sci.</i>	<i>Science</i>
<i>Midl.</i>	<i>Midlands</i>	<i>Serv.</i>	<i>Service</i>
<i>misc.</i>	<i>miscellaneous</i>	<i>sin.</i>	<i>sinica</i>
<i>Mitt.</i>	<i>Mitteilungen</i>	<i>Soc.</i>	<i>Society</i>
<i>Moll.</i>	<i>Mollusca</i>	<i>south.</i>	<i>southern</i>
<i>Mon.</i>	<i>Monograph</i>	<i>spec.</i>	<i>special</i>
<i>Monatsb.</i>	<i>Monatsberichte</i>	<i>St.</i>	<i>Storia</i>
<i>Monit.</i>	<i>Monitore</i>	<i>Stud.</i>	<i>Study</i>
<i>Morph.</i> / <i>morph.</i>	<i>Morphology</i>	<i>Symp.</i>	<i>Symposium</i>
<i>Mus.</i>	<i>Museum</i>	<i>Syst.</i> / <i>syst.</i>	<i>Systematics</i>
<i>Myol.</i> / <i>myol.</i>	<i>Myology</i>	<i>Tech.</i> / <i>tech.</i>	<i>Technique</i>
<i>Myr.</i>	<i>Myriapoda</i>	<i>Technol.</i> / <i>technol.</i>	<i>Technology</i>
<i>nac.</i>	<i>nacional</i>	<i>theor.</i>	<i>theoretical</i>
<i>Nat.</i> / <i>nat.</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Trans.</i>	<i>Transactions</i>
<i>natn.</i>	<i>national</i>	<i>Trav.</i>	<i>Travaux</i>
<i>Natur.</i>	<i>Naturalist</i>	<i>trop.</i>	<i>tropical</i>
<i>Naturf.</i>	<i>Naturforscher</i>	<i>Univ.</i>	<i>University</i>
<i>Neth.</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>Ver.</i>	<i>Verem</i>
<i>north.</i>	<i>northern</i>	<i>Verh.</i>	<i>Verhandlung</i>
<i>Novit.</i>	<i>Novitates</i>	<i>west.</i>	<i>western</i>
<i>Nutr.</i> / <i>nutr.</i>	<i>Nutrition</i>	<i>Wiss.</i> / <i>wiss.</i>	<i>Wissenschaft</i>
<i>occ.</i>	<i>occasional</i>	<i>Z.</i>	<i>Zeitschrift</i>
		<i>Zool.</i> / <i>zool.</i>	<i>Zoology</i>

SUBMISSION AND REVIEW OF MANUSCRIPTS

Manuscripts should be submitted *in triplicate* to either the Chief Editor or the Deputy Editor of *Alytes*. Please consult the last published issue of the journal for their names and addresses, and the distribution of scientific fields within batrachology between them. Submission of a manuscript to *Alytes* implies recognition of the present *Instructions to Authors* and consequently of possible modifications of the format of the manuscript by the Editors if these instructions are not followed. A strong envelope should be used to dispatch the manuscript. All three copies of the manuscript should be complete, including tables and figures. For each figure, the original and two good copies should be provided, except for photographs: photocopies of photographs are not acceptable and three original prints should be provided.

Address for correspondence should clearly be indicated, particularly in the case of multiple authorship.

Each manuscript will be assigned by the Editors to an appropriate Corresponding Editor (CE), chosen among the members of the Editorial Board of *Alytes*. The work of the CE will include submission of the manuscript to at least two referees, correspondence with the referees and then with the author(s), and final acceptance (possibly after slight or important modifications) or rejection of the paper. Manuscripts will be judged on the basis of their scientific merit (methodological rigour, originality, novelty and importance of results, quality of discussion) and of the quality of their writing and illustration. As emphasized by DUBOIS & GOLLMANN (1993), the Editors of *Alytes* view their work as a positive, constructive one: rather than automatically reject all papers which are not "perfect" at once, they are ready to work, in good collaboration with the authors, to improve the standards of papers, especially when the basic data and results are interesting and new. On the other hand, they recognize that the author(s) of a paper is/are the person(s) who sign(s) it, not the reviewers or the Editors. Suggested modifications transmitted by the CE to author(s) are therefore of two kinds, similar to the categories of objective and subjective criticisms defined by BOUR & DUBOIS (1994): they include compulsory changes, which must be followed if the paper is to be accepted for publication in *Alytes*, and suggestions for improvement of the paper, which the author(s) is/are free to follow or not.

FINAL MANUSCRIPT AND PROOFS

After acceptance, a paper copy of the final manuscript should be sent to the Chief Editor. The author(s) should keep one exact copy of this final manuscript, as it will not be returned with the page proofs. If possible, a copy of the final manuscript on a floppy disk (3 1/2 or 5 1/4) should also be sent to the Chief Editor with the paper copy: this will save much time and avoid misprints in the proofs. We welcome the following applications for text processing: (1) preferably, MS Word (1.1 to 6.0, DOS or Windows), WordPerfect

(4.1 to 5.1, DOS or Windows) or WordStar (3.3 to 7.0); (2) less preferably, formatted DOS (ASCII) or DOS-formatted MS Word for the Macintosh (on a 3 ½ high density 1.44 MB floppy disk only).

Page proofs will be sent to the author(s) for correction. *It is the responsibility of the author(s) to ensure that the corrected proofs contain no error.* Particular attention should be paid to checking titles, scientific names, symbols, figures and tables. Corrected proofs should be returned to the Chief Editor as soon as possible to prevent a delay in publication. Revisions should not be made in proofs. Changes, relative to the final manuscript, made in proofs (in text, figures or tables), will be charged to the author(s).

Manuscripts, including illustrations, will be discarded by the Chief Editor one month after publication, unless specific instructions were received from the author(s) for their return.

Payment of printing costs will be requested only from authors who have access to institutional funds for this purpose. However, publication of colour photographs will always have to be charged to the authors

For each published paper, 25 free reprints will be offered by ISSCA to the author(s). Additional reprints may be ordered, using the form provided, at the time corrected page proofs are returned to the Chief Editor; subsequent orders will not be possible.

AUTHOR CHECKLIST

The present *Instructions to Authors* are meant to help authors to prepare manuscripts for *Alytes*, and Editors and referees to review them. They should ensure that manuscripts received are in the good format, make for more rapid processing, acceptance and publication of papers, and contribute to a final high quality journal. For additional help, tab. 6 presents an *Author Checklist* which summarizes 50 major points that should be checked by author(s) before submitting a manuscript to *Alytes*. It is recommended to make a photocopy of this checklist, to mark it with crosses and to send it with the manuscript to the Editors. The same should be done when dispatching the final manuscript to the Chief Editor at the end of the review process. All items of the checklist should be marked with a cross in the column "Yes" after checking, except those which should be marked as "Irrelevant" for a given manuscript: e.g., items (26)-(29) are not relevant for a paper including no description of a new taxon, or items (40)-(46) are not relevant for a paper including no figure.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The editorial rules presented above are the result of a continuous evolution through a fifteen-year experience (1982-1996) of publication of *Alytes*, but no doubt they will keep on improving in the future constructive suggestions in this respect will be welcome. Establishment of these standards has greatly benefited from the work of all the colleagues who served as Editors and Corresponding

Tab 6 - Author checklist: major points that should be checked by any author(s) before submitting a manuscript to *Alytes*. Irr.: irrelevant

Item	Yes	Irr.
(1) The manuscript submitted deals with amphibians as such and brings original information concerning these animals.		
(2) This manuscript has not been published previously and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere		
(3) Observation or experimental intervention on animals, their capture or killing, were strictly justified for the purpose of advancing scientific knowledge and were made according to ethics of respect for all living beings.		
(4) Information on collecting permits and licenses for the specimens used in the study is provided in the manuscript.		
(5) All pages of the manuscript are numbered, dated, and marked with the (first) author's name.		
(6) All authors have signed letter accompanying manuscript.		
(7) Written authorization from communicators for citing personal observations or unpublished manuscripts is provided.		
(8) Title page includes title, authorship, address(es) of author(s), address for correspondence, number of pages, of plates and of figures.		
(9) The title follows the format of <i>Alytes</i>		
(10) The manuscript starts with an English abstract (a single paragraph) and ends with a summary in one or several other languages, including either <i>French</i> or <i>Spanish</i> [please circle language chosen]		
(11) If the paper is written in English, consistent use of either the <i>British</i> or the <i>American</i> standard [please circle standard chosen] has been checked throughout the manuscript.		
(12) The text of the manuscript is not justified and words are not divided at the right margin.		
(13) Sections and subsections of the manuscript follow the format of <i>Alytes</i>		
(14) References in text and in list of references have been checked to correspond exactly		
(15) All references cited have been checked with the original publications, in case some have not been seen by author(s), this is stated in the list of references.		
(16) Dates given for references, especially those of nomenclatural importance, are their actual publication dates.		
(17) Presentation of references in text and in <i>Literature Cited</i> follows the format of <i>Alytes</i>		
(18) In text, tables, figure legends and list of references, all names and words are correctly spelled in their original languages, including accents and other diacritic marks		
(19) Abbreviations, symbols, measurement units, numerals, use of capitals and italics follow the format of <i>Alytes</i> .		
(20) Abbreviations used in the text, in particular those for Museum collections and for measurements, are defined in a special section or table of the manuscript		
(21) Signs, symbols or characters that cannot be typed with the printing equipment used by author(s) have been added by hand on every occurrence in each copy of the manuscript		
(22) The zoological nomenclature used in the paper strictly follows the <i>International Code of Zoological Nomenclature</i>		

Item	Yes	Irr.
(23) All scientific names of taxa are given either followed by their author name and their date, or without both.		
(24) Use of parentheses for inclusion of author's names and dates of names of taxa is made according to the <i>Code</i> .		
(25) All scientific names of taxa, including new combinations, are written in full at least once, on the occasion of their first occurrence in the paper.		
(26) If the paper proposes the description of new taxa, it provides clear evidence that a thorough investigation of related taxa has been carried out.		
(27) New scientific names have been thoroughly checked not to be preoccupied.		
(28) The name of any new taxon described in the paper does not appear, either in the text, or in tables and figure legends, before the heading of the section devoted to the description of the taxon.		
(29) Holotypes of new species-group taxa have been deposited in a permanent and internationally recognized scientific institution.		
(30) The exact location and catalogue numbers of specimens mentioned in the paper are given.		
(31) Taxonomic accounts follow the format of <i>Alytes</i> .		
(32) Synonymies provided in taxonomic accounts follow the format of <i>Alytes</i> .		
(33) Mention in the paper of type species of genera is always accompanied by precise information on their mode of designation.		
(34) Geographic information is provided following the format of <i>Alytes</i> .		
(35) Each table is presented on a separate sheet, with legend above.		
(36) If the manuscript was prepared in text processing, columns in tables are separated by tabulations, not by simple spaces.		
(37) Figures and tables are numbered in Arabic numerals in the order of their first mention in text.		
(38) All abbreviations in tables and figures are defined in their legends or elsewhere in the manuscript.		
(39) Legends of tables and figures are intelligible without reference to text.		
(40) Legends of figures showing specimens or parts of specimens include information about the actual specimens shown.		
(41) Subfigures of a composite figure mounted as a plate are lettered in lower case.		
(42) Letters or numbers used in figures are printed or transferred, not handwritten.		
(43) Size of original figures is conform to the requirements of <i>Alytes</i> .		
(44) All three copies of figures consisting of photographs are provided as original prints, not as photocopies.		
(45) All magnifications and scales on figures (three copies) are indicated by scale bars, not in legends.		
(46) If colour photographs are submitted, it is understood by author(s) that their colour publication will be at his/her/their cost.		
(47) Name of (first) author, date of submission and number of figure, plate or table appear on top, bottom or back of all figures, plates and tables.		
(48) Legends of figures appear on separate sheet(s).		
(49) Original and two complete copies of manuscript (including tables and figures) are sent to <i>Alytes</i> , one exact copy kept by author(s).		
(50) The manuscript is dispatched in a strong envelope.		

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